The Pyongyang Times

No. 44 (70) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Militant Friendship and Unity between Korean and Cuban Peoples will be Everlasting

Cuban Party and Government Delegation Visits Korea

A Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba paid Korea a visit from October 26 to 29 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was led by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba and Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, and its members were Raul Castro Ruz, Member of the Politbureau and Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Vice-Premier and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Sergio Del Valle, Member of the Politbureau at the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Vice-Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

AT THE AIRPORT

On October 26, the airport was gaily decorated like on a festive day to meet the friendship envoys of the heroic Cuban people, the closest comrades-in-arms and brothers of the Korean people, who are standing together on the same front of struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

The portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Fidel Castro and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado were put up on the grounds of the airport bedecked with the national flags of Korea and Cuba. Big streamers bearing the slogans "Warm welcome to the Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Comrade Fidel Castro!" "Long live the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban peoples!" and "Long live the heroic Cuban people!" were fluttering in the autumn breeze.

The airport literally looked like a garden of beautiful flowers, for thousands of people turned out carrying with them miniature national flags of both countries, bouquets and lovely balloons of all colours.

A guard of honour of three armed services lined up there.

The distinguished guests from Cuba were met at the airport by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Pak Gum Chol and Ri Hyo Sun, Members of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretaries of the C.C. of the W.P.K.; Kim Gwang Hyop, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence; Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Pak Yong Guk, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the C.C. of the W.P.K.; Go Hyok, Member of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Oh Jin Wu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the W.P.K. and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the W.P.K.

Also present were Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North

(Continued on Page 4)

Comrade Kim Il Sung shaking hands with Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado at the airport Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Talks between Korean and Cuban Party and Gov't Delegations

The talks between the Party and Government Delegations of Korea and Cuba were held in Pyongyang on October 27.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Gum Chol and Ri Hyo Sun, Members of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretaries of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.; Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the W.P.K., Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Pak Yong Guk, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.

Present at the talks from the Cuban side were Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba and Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Member of the Politbureau and Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Vice-Premier and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba; and Comrade Sergio Del Valle, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Vice-Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on October 29 a message of greetings to Prince **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the latter's 45th birthday.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on October 25 a message of greetings to **Lon Nol** upon his appointment to the premiership of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Cuban Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 26

Speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung

AT BANQUET

Respected Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado,

Respected Comrade Raul Castro Ruz,

Dear comrades of the Cuban delegation,

Dear comrades and friends,

We are immensely happy today to get together here in our capital city of Pyongyang with the envoys of the friendly Cuban people including Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Comrade Raul Castro Ruz in an atmosphere of overflowing cordiality and friendship.

Allow me to express warm welcome to the Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people.

Cuba is far away from our country. But the Parties, Governments and peoples of both countries are closely linked with each other by unbreakable ties of fraternal friendship which we always feel in our hearts.

The Korean people watch with great interest the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people and their cause of socialist construction, and rejoice over their achievements.

The victory of the Cuban revolution, as the first victory of socialist revolution won at the very doorstep of the United States, was a historic event that brought about a turning point in the revolutionary struggle of Latin America.

We consider the victory of the Cuban revolution a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America. The Republic of Cuba has become a base of revolution in Latin America.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys feel uneasy about the constant growth and strengthening of the invincible vitality of the Cuban revolution and the increasing influence of Cuba on the revolutionary struggles of the Latin-American peoples. So, they persist in aggression, all kinds of subversion and sabotage in an attempt to strangle the Cuban revolution.

The people of Cuba, however, solidly rallied around the Communist Party of Cuba and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, are firmly safeguarding their revolutionary gains and successfully building socialism, frustrating repeated aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The victory of the Cuban revolution and the achievements scored by the Cuban people in their socialist construction inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Latin-American peoples still more powerfully.

We regard it as a sacred internationalist duty for the nations in the socialist camp to defend the Cuban revolution at present when the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba are becoming more and more vicious. All the socialist countries should support the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people in every way and respect the policies of the Communist Party of Cuba with regard to the revolution and construction in Cuba.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people resolutely condemn the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba. We whole-heartedly support the heroic struggle of the Cuban people to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build socialism. The just cause of the Cuban people which enjoys active support of all the socialist countries and progressive peoples all over the world is invincible and ever victorious.

The present situation demands that the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement be strengthened more than ever before.

The U.S.-led imperialists are ever more desperately clinging to the policies of aggression and war to oppose the socialist countries and independent national states and suppress the national-liberation movement in order to save themselves from doom.

In Asia the U.S. imperialists expand their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people every day.

U.S. aggression in Vietnam has laid bare the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism as the chieftain of world reaction. The U.S. aggressive acts in Vietnam are not only an aggression against the Vietnamese people but also an aggression against the whole socialist camp. They are a challenge to the national-liberation movement and a threat to world peace.

The world cannot live in tranquility unless U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam is frustrated.

The socialist camp, the international communist movement, the working-class movement, the national-liberation movement and democratic movement should unite their forces to give positive support to the just national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people against aggression, and smash U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam.

In order to maintain peace and ensure the victory of the cause of national independence and socialism, we should deal blows at the U.S. imperialists, drive them out and bind them hand and foot in all regions and on all fronts in the world where they set foot so as to prevent them from running wild.

Once all the socialist countries and the peace-loving forces of the world deal a decisive blow at them in firm unity, the U.S. imperialists will be doomed like the sun setting in the west and the revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America will considerably upsurge.

Comrades,

Both the Korean and Cuban peoples stand face to face with U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and are fighting to safeguard their revolutionary gains and bring victory to the cause of socialism. In this common struggle the peoples of our two countries have become intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who closely work together.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between our two peoples are developing day by day in accordance with their earnest desire to help each other on the principle of proletarian internationalism. This constitutes a paragon of relations of friendship and co-operation among the socialist countries and the fraternal parties.

We will, in the future too, make all possible efforts to render active support to the righteous stand of the Communist Party of Cuba fighting for the final triumph of the Cuban revolution and the just cause of the Cuban people.

The Communist Party, the Revolutionary Government and the people of Cuba are actively supporting our people in our struggle to get the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea and realize the independent unification of the country and are giving wholehearted assistance to us in socialist construction. For this, I would like to express our gratitude to the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Cuba in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people.

The current visit of the Party and Government Delegation of Cuba led by Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado to our country is of epoch-making significance in further promoting the militant relations of friendship and co-operation established between the peoples of both countries.

We are a people of a small country. But our people, as Comrade Fidel Castro declared, are ready to shed our blood for help the Vietnamese people.

Similarly, we will shed our blood for the Korean people, if the situation demands.

This is because we are Communists.

Because we are Communists, we support the national-liberation movement.

Because we are Communists, we support the cause of the Korean people and their struggle for accomplishing the unification of their country by themselves.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba, between the Parties of both countries is unbreakable.

This friendship is based on the loyalty to the principle of Marxism-Leninism as well as on the purity of the relations between us.

I am convinced that our visit will make for furthering this bond of friendship.

The relations of friendship between the peoples and state leaders of both countries will further develop in the future.

Because we have to fight on to translate the ideal of communism into reality.

I should like to celebrate this friendship.

I congratulate the Korean people upon their successes in socialist construction.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey to you the friendly sentiments Comrade Fidel Castro, supreme leader of our people, extends to the people and leaders of Korea.

Wishing all nations complete victory in their revolutions, I propose a toast to the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung and all other leaders of this great country and to the health of diplomats and all comrades present here.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba!

Thank you.

Speech of Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado

AT BANQUET

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Dear Comrades Members of the Party Central Committee,

Dear Comrades leaders of the Government,

Comrades,

Your Excellencies,

A few hours ago, we arrived in this country.

Though we have been here only a few hours, we have been able to feel the revolutionary and fraternal sentiments of the Korean people.

Allow me, first of all, to express thanks for the warm welcome accorded our delegation.

We have heard with great attention the speech Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered at this place just now.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's remarks are powerful support to the Cuban revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We express gratitude to you for the solidarity you have expressed toward Cuba.

The Cuban people highly appraise the solidarity the Korean people express toward the Cuban revolution.

We must mention the relations of everlasting, deep friendship established between Korea and Cuba.

The friendship between the peoples of both countries is a friendship based on the firm communist and revolutionary convictions.

Our country is exposed to the constant menace of aggression from the imperialists.

The Cuban people will unfailingly repay with courage and valour the solidarity manifested by the Korean people toward Cuba.

You may rest assured that under any circumstances we will hold fast to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism.

In the present situation where the U.S. imperialists are committing aggression against Vietnam, we share the view with you that the unity of the international communist movement and the revolutionary forces is essential for strengthening assistance to the Vietnamese people.

We are a people of a small country. But our people, as Comrade Fidel Castro declared, are ready to shed our blood to help the Vietnamese people.

Similarly, we will shed our blood for the Korean people, if the situation demands.

This is because we are Communists.

Because we are Communists, we support the national-liberation movement.

Because we are Communists, we support the cause of the Korean people and their struggle for accomplishing the unification of their country by themselves.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba, between the Parties of both countries is unbreakable.

This friendship is based on the loyalty to the principle of Marxism-Leninism as well as on the purity of the relations between us.

I am convinced that our visit will make for furthering this bond of friendship.

The relations of friendship between the peoples and state leaders of both countries will further develop in the future.

Because we have to fight on to translate the ideal of communism into reality.

I should like to celebrate this friendship.

I congratulate the Korean people upon their successes in socialist construction.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey to you the friendly sentiments Comrade Fidel Castro, supreme leader of our people, extends to the people and leaders of Korea.

Wishing all nations complete victory in their revolutions, I propose a toast to the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung and all other leaders of this great country and to the health of diplomats and all comrades present here.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Cuba!

Thank you.

Korean-Cuban Joint Statement

A joint statement between the Party and Government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was issued. Following is the full text of the statement:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba, paid a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 28 to 29, 1966.

During its stay in Korea, the Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba held talks with the leaders of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the talks on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Gum Chol, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.; Comrade Ri Hyo Sun, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.; Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Kim Chang Bong, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of National Defence; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the W.P.K. and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Pak Yong Guk, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.

Present at the talks on behalf of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba were Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and President of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Member of the Politbureau and Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.C.P. and Vice-Premier and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba; and Comrade Sergio Del Valle, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the C.C.P. and Vice-Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

At the talks both sides exchanged views on the current situation and questions arising in the international communist movement, questions on strengthening friendship and solidarity between the peoples of both countries and other questions of common concern.

Both sides reached a complete consensus of views on the questions discussed.

In face of the growth of the revolutionary movement of the peoples and the forces of socialism, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are aggravating the international situation to the extreme by desperately trying to find a way out of their imminent doom in aggression and war.

Both delegations are of the unanimous view that the policies drawn up by the Parties and Governments of both countries to cope with the development of the current international situation are correct.

The Cuban delegation pays high tribute to the successes the Korean people have scored in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Korean people have converted their once backward country into a developed industrial-agricultural socialist state through the Chollima (winged horse) movement.

Under the situation created in recent years, the Workers' Party of Korea is further consolidating, politically, economically and militarily the revolutionary base in the northern part of the country by carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building.

The military line of the Party, the main contents of which are to place the entire people under arms, to turn the whole land into a fortress, to train the army into a cadre army and to modernize it, is being pushed through successfully.

The Cuban delegation considers that all this constitutes a solid material guarantee for Korea's unification by the Korean people themselves and makes the eastern outpost of the socialist camp an impregnable fortress.

The Cuban delegation denounces the U.S. imperialists who, usurping the signboard of the United Nations, are occupying South Korea and pursuing a policy of converting it into a military base for aggression and preparing a new war against the Korean people, and it fully supports the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the country by themselves.

The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea without delay, the United Nations flag flying the so-called United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the question of Korea's unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference on a Zenchristic basis without any outside interference.

The Korean delegation highly praises the Cuban people for their victories in the defence of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, are defending the gains of revolution and building socialism successfully, standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists and courageously defeating their counter-revolutionary subversive manoeuvres of all forms, with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other.

The victory of the Cuban revolution was the first victory of the socialist revolution in Latin America. As the continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin America, it was a historic event marking a new turn in the revolutionary struggle of the people there.

The Republic of Cuba is an outpost of the socialist camp in the Western Hemisphere.

Scared by the victory of the Cuban revolution and its support to the liberation movement of the Latin American peoples, the American imperialists are persisting in their vicious machinations to strangulate the Cuban revolution.

Under the circumstances, the Korean delegation regards it a sacred internationalist duty of all the socialist countries and the Latin-American peoples to defend the Cuban revolution. To do so is to defend the socialist camp, develop the revolutionary movement in the Latin America and defend the interests of the world revolution.

The Cuban people, all armed and united as one man, are now ready to smash resolutely any aggression of the imperialists, holding high the banner of revolution and under the slogan "Fatherland or death! We will win."

The Korean delegation sternly denounces the uninterrupted aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and actively support the just struggle of the Cuban people. The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once all their aggressive moves against Cuba.

Both delegations consider that the struggle against U.S. imperialism is the main international task of all the progressive peoples of the world at the present juncture. The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating aggression and subversive activities against the socialist countries and independent national states, brutally suppressing the revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and disturbing peace everywhere in the world.

While escalating the war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are hard at work to expand the flames of war to the vast area of Asia.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression is the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle at the moment. The U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam is an aggression not only against the Vietnamese people but also against the entire socialist camp, a challenge to the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and a menace to world peace.

Both sides consider that the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, all the anti-imperialist forces in the world should unite and actively assist the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against U.S. imperialism for national salvation and shatter the imperialist aggression.

The socialist countries should dispatch international units of volunteers to aid the fighting Vietnamese people.

The war of resistance against U.S. imperialism for national salvation waged heroically by the Vietnamese people is a model for the world's people in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Both delegations express full, militant solidarity with the fraternal North and South Vietnamese people who are winning brilliant victories and displaying dauntless heroism in the sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and once again declare their firm determination to send volunteers at any time the Vietnamese people request it.

The Vietnam question must be solved only on the basis of the four-point demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point principle of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the war of aggression in South Vietnam and the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw them all the U.S. forces, the troops of their satellite countries and the South Korean puppet troops as well as all their weapons. The Vietnam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

Both sides condemn the U.S. imperialists who called their satellite countries and puppets to Manila and hatched a plot to further escalate the Vietnam war under the deceptive slogan of "peace negotiations."

Both delegations consider that under the conditions where the U.S. imperialists are escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for assisting the Vietnamese people should likewise be waged in a more organised manner and escalated on a world scale.

Both delegations unanimously hold that for this it is necessary, first of all, to achieve international anti-imperialist united front.

To preserve peace and ensure national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism, we must deal blows at the U.S. imperialists everywhere they stay in the world and on all fronts and step them hand and foot so that they may not ride roughshod.

When the U.S. imperialists are thus dealt decisive blows, their fate will be like the sun setting in the west and the revolutionary movements will upsurge further in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

Both delegations express firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation.

Both sides support the struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the monopoly forces of Japan and back the peoples of Laos and Cambodia in the struggle against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Both sides strongly condemn the Indonesian Right-Wing reactionary forces who, under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, are suppressing and massacring Communists and democratic forces of Indonesia and express solidarity with the struggle of the progressive forces including the Indonesian Communists for national independence and the democratic development of the country.

Both parties express support to and solidarity with the armed struggles and revolutionary movements now being waged in many countries of Latin America including Venezuela, Guatemala and Colombia.

Both parties express support to and solidarity with the national liberation struggles of the African people including those of Portuguese Guinea and Angola.

Both parties consider that for the preservation of world peace, struggle must be waged against the allies of U.S. imperialism, particularly against the regeneration of Japanese and West German militarism into hotbeds of new war in Asia and Europe, along with the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the main foe, for the world's peace.

Both delegations consider that it is important at the present juncture to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

Only when united and consolidated, can the socialist camp and the international communist movement effectively check the imperialist policies of aggression and war and give a powerful impetus to the acceleration of the world revolutionary movement.

The unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement should be based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

All the Parties should abide by the norms governing the mutual relations among the fraternal parties and countries, which were laid down in the Declaration and Statement of the 1957 and 1960 meetings of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries. These norms governing the mutual relations among the Parties should be based on the independency of each Party.

The Parties and Governments of Korea and Cuba have always adhered to the norms of the mutual relations among the fraternal parties and fraternal countries and have striven, and are striving, for the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Cuban Communist Party will continue to abide by the principle of seeking solidarity, firmly upholding independency in the relations with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries.

Both parties will resolutely fight for safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Both delegations express satisfaction with fact that the relations between the Parties, Governments and peoples of Korea and Cuba formed in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, are expanding and daily strengthening and developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The visit of the Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has greatly contributed to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two Parties, two Governments and two peoples.

Both delegations are convinced that the result of the talks between the two delegations will contribute not only to developing the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Cuba who are fighting against imperialism and for the common revolutionary cause but also to consolidating the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

The Cuban delegation, in the name of the Government and the Communist Party of Cuba, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Choi Yong Kun to visit Cuba. The invitation was extended also in the name of Comrade Fidel Castro.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Choi Yong Kun accepted the invitation with thanks.

Pyongyang
October 29, 1966

Platform of the Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming the Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba

Photo by Kim Gwang

Cuban Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

Korean Democratic Party; Pak Sin Dok, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party; Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and many other high-ranking officials and responsible functionaries.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa and staff members of the Cuban Embassy, diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pyongyang, Cuban guests now staying in Korea, Cuban students studying in Pyongyang and guests and students from Latin America were also to be seen among the welcomers.

Welcome formalities were observed at the airport with the playing of the national anthems of Cuba and Korea.

As a 21-gun salvo boomed, Comrade Osvaldo Dórticos, Comrade Raul Castro and another delegation member in company with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos made speeches at the ceremony.

Their speeches overflowing with the feelings of militant friendship between comrades-in-arms were interrupted time and again by a storm of applause of the attendants and their shouts of hurrah.

The motorcade carrying the honoured Cuban guests, with the car carrying Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Choi Yong Kun and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos in the van, headed for the city amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the welcoming crowds.

A rousing welcome for the Cuban guests

Photo by Jon Sung Bok

A 200,000 TURN-OUT

When the motorcade appeared in the city proper, more than 200,000 people lining up the nearly 4 km. long route greeted them with deafening cheers, waving bouquets aloft.

Welcome arches and towers with slogans and designs symbolizing revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between Korea and Cuba, huge balloons and various placards adorned both the streets and the sky. Cars were hailed under the shower of confetti and had to cut through thousands of coloured tapes.

Dressed in their holiday best, a crowd of women performed light dances to the drum-beating. The welcoming crowds rushed forward and presented the guests with bouquets.

COURTESY CALL

The Cuban Party and Government Delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 26.

The Cuban guests were Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, leader of the delegation; Comrades Raul Castro Rux and Sergio Del Valle, members of the delegation.

Present on that occasion were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, Kim Chang Bong, Pak Sung Chul and Pak Yong Guk, and Korean Ambassador to Cuba Jang Jong Hwan.

Also on hand was Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

BANQUET

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a banquet at Okryu-gwan hall on the evening of October 26 in honour of the Cuban Party and Government Delegation.

Invited to the banquet were all the members of the delegation led by Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and the suite.

Also invited were Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang and Cuban guests now visiting our country.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Korea were there, too.

Present from the Korean side were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, Kim Chang Bong, Pak Sung Chul, Oh Jin Wo, Kim Dong Gyu, Pak Yong Guk and Go Hyok, and many other high-ranking officials and responsible figures.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado made speeches at the banquet.

Their speeches full of friendly feelings were punctuated many a time by the loud applause of the attendants.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity from beginning to end.

RETURN VISIT

On the morning of October 27, Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a return visit to the Cuban Party and Government Delegation.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun was present there.

Also on hand were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, Kim Chang Bong, Pak Sung Chul and Pak Yong Guk.

On the occasion, Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial conversation with the Cuban guests.

GRAND WELCOME RALLY

A grand Pyongyang city meeting welcoming the Cuban Party and Government Delegation was held at the Moranbong Stadium on October 27 with the attendance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders of Korea.

Feeling it happy to meet again the envoys of the heroic people from Cuba, the cradle of socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere, over 100,000 people converged on the meeting place from factories, farm villages, schools and residential quarters. The stadium was thus packed to capacity.

The shouts "Cuba si, Yankee no" burst out from among the crowds carrying Korean and Cuban national flags or bouquets in their hands.

Some of the welcomers were having a lively conversation about the shining successes the Cuban people have scored in recent years called a "year of the economy," a "year of agriculture," a "year of organization" or a "year of solidarity."

When Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, and Comrade Sergio Del Valle, member of the delegation, appeared on the platform together with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, the loud shouts of the more than 100,000 attendants "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Fidel Castro!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Cuban Communist Party!" echoed over the hills around. And hundreds of thousands of balloons soared high into the sky and formed something like a rainbow the moment the letters: "Warm welcome to the Cuban guests!" with floral designs around them were formed by the pupils on the stand.

After Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee declared the meeting open, the national anthems of Cuba and Korea were played.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun made a welcome speech.

Then Chairman Kang Hui Won presented, in the name of the meeting, a silk banner to President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado.

The banner, with the national flags of both countries embroidered side by side, was inscribed with the slogan "Long live the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples!"

Another acclamation shook the air and on the stand was depicted a multi-coloured rainbow linking Pyongyang, the capital of democratic Korea renowned for Chollima, with Havana, the capital of Cuba, a land of revolution.

An atmosphere of friendship and joy prevailed over the whole stadium. Then, Comrade Raul Castro Rux took the floor amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the attendants.

He expressed the Cuban people's unshakable resolve to go always shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the ultimate victory of the common cause of socialism and communism. His speech evoked rounds of warm applause.

CHILDREN'S ART PERFORMANCE

On October 27 the Cuban Party and Government Delegation saw an art performance given in its honour by Young Pioneers at the Children's and Students' Palace in Pyongyang.

INSPECTION

That evening the Cuban guests inspected the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation.

After the inspection, the delegation wrote in the visitors' book:

"At this Memorial, we saw the course of history the Korean people traversed in the struggle against Japanese and U.S. imperialism.

Long live the Korean People's Army!

Long live the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the peoples, governments and armies of our two countries!"

STATE DECORATIONS

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred orders of the Republic upon Comrades Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Raul Castro Ruz, member and suite members of the Cuban Party and Government Delegation.

On October 28 an awarding ceremony was held in a hall of the SPA Presidium.

On the occasion Comrade Choi Yong Kun awarded the Order of National Flag First Class to Comrades Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Raul Castro Ruz each and the Order of Freedom and Independence to Sergio Del Valle.

The Order of National Flag Second Class went to Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa and the Order of National Flag Third Class to the suite members of the delegation.

3,000-MEMBER ART PERFORMANCE

The music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland" was performed at the Acrobatic Theatre in Pyongyang on October 28 to entertain the Cuban guests.

CUBAN PRESIDENT GIVES BANQUET

Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado gave a banquet on the evening of October 28 in connection with the visit to Korea of the Cuban Party and Government Delegation.

Comrades Kim Il Sung, Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop and other Party and government leaders, high-ranking officials and responsible functionaries were invited to the banquet.

Also invited were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Korea.

Comrades Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Choi Yong Kun addressed the banquet.

An atmosphere of militant unity and comradeship pervaded the banquet hall throughout.

SEND-OFF

The Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado left for home by a special plane on October 29 after the successful conclusion of its visit to Korea.

A several thousand-strong crowd carrying flowers were out at the gaily decorated airport to see off the mission from Cuba.

Present at the airport were Comrades Kim Il Sung, Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop and other Party and government leaders and high-ranking officials and responsible functionaries.

Also present at the airport were Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa and staff members of the Cuban Embassy and other foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang and foreign guests now staying in Korea.

Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Raul Castro Rux and other members of the visiting delegation, accompanied by Comrades Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services, as a 21-gun salute boomed.

Korean President Choi Yong Kun and Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado addressed the send-off ceremony.

Young Pioneers and girls rushed up to present the home-going distinguished guests from Cuba with bouquets.

At the airport full of the feelings of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity and reluctance to part with the comrades-in-arms, the crowd remained until the plane carrying the delegation disappeared.

200,000 people gave their Cuban guests an enthusiastic welcome all along the route

On October 27 more than 100,000 citizens in Pyongyang converged on the Moran-bong Stadium to welcome the Cuban guests

Photo by Han Si Hwan

Speech of Comrade Choi Yong Kun
AT PYONGYANG MASS RALLY

We gathered here today with a happy feeling to welcome the distinguished envoys of the heroic Cuban people.

Availing myself of this opportunity overflowing with the feeling of fraternal friendship, I convey warm, militant greetings of our Party and people to the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and to the fraternal Cuban people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of the socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States; it is a continuation of the great October Revolution in Latin Aemrica. It is a historic event that expanded the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and thereby brought about a new turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America. The Republic of Cuba has become a base of revolution in Latin Aemrica."

Since the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, have been confidently advancing in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution. The Cuban people are safeguarding their motherland and energetically building socialism in difficult conditions, valiantly repulsing the ceaseless aggression, sabotage and subversion of U.S. imperialism and its slooges.

Since the first day of the victory of the Cuban revolution the U.S. imperialists have been committing all manner of aggressive, sabotaging and subversive acts in an attempt to strangulate it and check its influence on the Latin-American people.

The Cuban people who, through their heroic struggle, have already repulsed the U.S. imperialists' armed aggression many times and won great victories, are now filled with the determination to fight against the invaders to the last bullet and to the last man under the militant slogan: "Motherland or death! We will win!"

If the U.S. imperialists persist in aggression and provocation against Cuba defying the warning of the Cuban people and the unanimous denunciation of the peace-lovers of the whole world, they will never escape the final defeat.

Our Party and people regard it as a sacred internationalist duty of the countries of the socialist camp and the peoples of Latin America to defend the Cuban revolution from the imperialist aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: "The socialist countries should unstintedly support the brotherly Cuban people in their revolutionary cause, safeguard the revolution in Cuba and render positive assistance to the socialist construction in that country. The Communists who consider the success of revolution the supreme law cannot act otherwise with regard to Cuba."

Revolution in each country is carried out by its people themselves and led by the Marxist-Leninist Party of that country.

The Communist Party of Cuba knows the Cuban question better than anyone else, and it is the Communist Party of Cuba and no one else that can map out the correct policies to suit the demands of the Cuban revolution.

Our Party and people fully support the just position of the Communist Party of Cuba which, holding high the banner of revolution, is resolutely fighting U.S. imperialism, correctly leading revolution and construction in Cuba and striving for the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

U.S. imperialism is the most truculent common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Cuba.

The machinations for war provocation hatched by the U.S. imperialists which are still occupying the southern part of our country are getting ever more undisguised at present.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea is frantically preparing for a new war and is already having a direct hand in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists.

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held recently has decided to continuously carry up the Party's line on combining economic construction with defence building which was outlined already in 1962 to cope with the then prevailing situation.

Our people, concentrating their efforts on both economic construction and defence building, are energetically carrying them out.

Our People's Army and the entire people are fully prepared to deal crushing blows to and thoroughly wipe out the enemy whenever and wherever they may invade our country.

Allow me to extend, on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people, deep thanks to the Communist Party, the Rrevolutionary Government and the revolutionary people of Cuba for their support to the revolutionary cause of our people.

The U.S. imperialists are today intensifying the aggressive and war manoeuvres against the socialist countries, the independent national states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and against the national-liberation movements of the people struggling for peace and are disturbing peace in all parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are expanding on a big scale the flames of the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people in Asia.

The recent "Manila Conference" staged managed by the U.S. imperialists is their new provocative machination to draw more troops of their satellite nations and their puppets into the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and further expand the war.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist policy of "war escalation" in Vietnam is becoming more reckless as the days go by.

Only by resolutely fighting against U.S. imperialism, can world peace be safeguarded, national independence be consolidated and the revolutionary struggle of the peoples be pushed ahead victoriously.

While struggling against U.S. imperialism, we should struggle against Japanese and West German militarism which have been revived and rearmed under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism and have again made their appearance in Asia and Europe as dangerous forces of aggression.

The obtaining situation makes it necessary that, to counter schemes of the U.S.-led imperialists for aggression and war escalation all the progressive forces of the world including the socialist camp, the international communist movement, the working class movement and the national-liberation movement unite firmly and form an anti-imperialist joint front and wage a vigorous struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people, regarding the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam as the aggression against themselves, are filled with the firm determination to fight together with the brotherly Vietnamese people. We are fully prepared to send volunteers whenever so requested by the Vietnamese people.

The Korean people are proud to have a people like the Cuban people, courageous, intrepid and loyal to the sense of revolution as their comrades-in-arms and brothers.

The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of both countries which are strengthening and developing as the days go by on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, constitutes a model of the relations among fraternal parties and fraternal countries.

The current visit of the Cuban Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos will make a great contribution to further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the people of our two countries.

Our people will go ahead forever together with the heroic Cuban people in the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, national independence and socialism (Excerpt)

Speech of Comrade Raul Castro
AT PYONGYANG MASS RALLY

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, loyal friend of the Cuban people,

Comrades leaders of the Central Committee and Political Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,

Working people of Korea,

Comrades leaders of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Comrades diplomatic representatives,

Dear friends of Korea,

We delegates of the Cuban people have witnessed from the first moment we arrived in Pyongyang yesterday definite manifestations of the warm and fraternal friendship the leaders and people of Korea cherish towards the Cuban people.

The peoples of our two countries are separated by thousands of kilometres from each other, for we live on the opposite sides of the globe.

Our two countries are both small.

Both of us have a bitter past.

We have fought against the common enemy. The peoples of our two countries have the common aim of building a new life under the leadership of the Parties guided by Marxism-Leninism.

The peoples of our two countries fully understand each other. Even at very complicated and difficult times our peoples speak virtually with the same ideology politically. Our friendship based on the norms governing the mutual relations among the fraternal parties and socialist countries is further strengthening and developing as the days go by.

The friendship between the peoples of our two countries has firmly developed through close contacts between the two Parties. Through the contacts between the leaders of the two Parties, a series of international problems having effect upon the two countries were examined in good time and outstanding experiences accumulated by the peoples of both countries in socialist construction were exchanged.

The peoples of our two countries support each other in all problems facing us and the relations between our two Parties and two governments are based on sincerity and purity.

Whenever the Cuban people found themselves in a difficult situation, they enjoyed the firm, resolute support of the fraternal Korean people. This support of the Korean people has been unfailing and is steadily strengthening as the days go by.

Similarly, the Cuban people support the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the foreign troops out of South Korea and accomplishing the unification of the country by themselves free from any outside interference.

We also support the struggle of the people in South Korea against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Recently the Korean Communists held a Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, which is of great significance in their Party life.

Our views on questions arising in the present international situation coincide with those put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The recent Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea instilled into our hearts a great enthusiasm for firmly adhering at all times to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and pushing forward the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle for overthrowing imperialism, advancing shoulder to shoulder with the Korean brothers and all the peoples of the world.

At the Party Conference Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed immense solidarity with Cuba.

Those words of encouragement and support have not only further deepened our friendship and made it more unbreakable but also became encouragement in further strengthening the revolutionary struggle.

This is because the Korean brothers expressed their trust in and decisive internationalist support to us.

This stand of the Korean friends is a model in developing the militant solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and a contribution to hastening the inevitable doom of U.S. imperialism.

We are pleased with the fact that the Korean people under the leadership of their Party are effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction and pushing ahead economic construction in parallel with defence building.

This makes the steady advance of the Korean revolution most secure and sound.

I consider that this is of great significance not only for the Korean people but also for the entire peoples of the socialist camp.

Because, only by so doing can the eastern outpost of the socialist camp be made more secure.

We will remember forever the manifestations of the daily growing friendship you express to our people. Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey to you the communist and militant fraternal greetings of the people, Government and Communist Party of Cuba, a faraway country, and especially of Comrade Fidel Castro, the leader of our revolution.

Dear friends of Korea,

I cannot conclude my speech without referring to the Vietnamese people, one of the most heroic peoples of the world.

Our people, like the Korean people, regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their struggle.

The Korean and Cuban peoples regard the imperialist aggression against Vietnam as the very aggression against the socialist camp.

Like the people, Government and Workers' Party of Korea, the people, Government and Communist Party of Cuba are resolved to send their volunteers to Vietnam to fight shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Vietnamese people when requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

As for the question of defending peace, we think that peace can be defended only by siding, first of all, the Vietnamese people in their struggle.

In order to defend peace, we consider that the imperialists robbers must be chopped off their hands and feet in Vietnam in the first place.

We think that every necessary assistance, military, economic, political and moral, should be given to Vietnam.

Besides giving all necessary assistance to the Vietnamese people, we consider it a very important problem that they should be allowed to do their own thinking.

But certain people, while giving aid to the Vietnamese people, instruct the people, Government and Party of Vietnam to do this or that.

We consider that the Vietnamese people have the right to evaluate by themselves the aid rendered them and that they are capable of thinking their own way whatever necessary for them.

The genuine revolutionary position is to give unconditional support to Vietnam.

While assisting the Vietnamese people in the struggle, the revolutionaries should, at the same time, fight imperialism in every way in all parts of the world.

The revolutionaries are also fighting for peace.

We consider, however, that the most effective method of securing peace is to wage an open struggle against U.S. imperialism.

We take this view just as the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of Korea do. We also underscore the deep friendship between the people of Cuba and Korea.

If any of you wants to know how the Cuban people think, ask the Korean people. Then you will have the answer.

If any of you wants to know how the Communist Party of Cuba thinks, ask the Workers' Party of Korea. Then you will know that the Cuban Party thinks as the Korean Party does.

If any of you wants to know what Comrade Fidel Castro thinks about the basic problems of our times, ask Comrade Kim Il Sung. Then you will know that Comrade Fidel Castro thinks exactly the same as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Long live the communist, militant friendship between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba!

Long live the heroic people of North and South Vietnam!

Long live the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement!

Long live the indestructible friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Cuba!

Long live dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, the faithful friend of the Cuban people!

Korean Gov't Friendship And Economic Delegation Calls on General Ne Win

A Korean government friendship and economic delegation led by Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon paid a visit to Burma from October 24 to 27, according to information reached here.

On the 26th Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon called on General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma.

Ju Cheng Jun, Korean Consul-General in Burma, was present on the occasion.

Present from the Burmese side was Foreign Minister U Thi Han.

Korean Vice-Premier and Chairman Ne Win had a friendly talk.

The delegation paid a courtesy call on Pe, Minister of Trade on the 25th. Foreign Minister U Thi Han, Minister of Communications and Transport Tan Sein and other high officials concerned were present.

Burmese Foreign Minister gave a banquet in honour of the Korean delegation.

The delegation left for Cambodia on the 27th, after completing its visit to Burma.

BURMESE CULTURAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

The cultural delegation of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, which had been on a visit to Korea, left Pyongyang for home by air on October 28.

During its stay, the Burmese delegation led by Aye Kyaw, Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, was received in audience by Vice-Premier Go Hyok.

The Burmese guests were invited at a get-together arranged in their honour by the hosts.

Among those present at the get-together were Pak Yong Sim, Minister of Culture, and Song Jong Wa, Vice-Minister of Higher Education, Ri Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and other functionaries concerned.

Jang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture, and Aye Kyaw, leader of the delegation, spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Aye Kyaw expressed the hope that the growing friendship between the Governments of Korea and Burma would bring closer the friendly ties between the peoples and men in the field of culture of both countries.

Continuing its tour of inspection, the delegation visited scientific and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and factories and co-operative farms in its suburbs.

Prior to its departure for home, leader of the delegation Aye Kyaw gave a banquet which proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Korean Gov't Delegation Visits Cambodia

A government friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon arrived in Pnom Penh on October 27 to visit Cambodia at the invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

They were met at the airport by Mau Say, Vice-Premier and Minister of Co-ordination of Economic and Financial Affairs, Planning and Production; Nhek Phon, Secretary of State for Commerce; and other public figures concerned.

Also on hand were Ambassador Kim Un Hwan and staff members of the Korean Embassy as well as diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pnom Penh.

Courtesy Call on Prince Norodom Sihanouk

The Korean delegation made a courtesy call on Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on October 28.

Present on the occasion was Mau Say, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of Cambodia.

Present from the Korean side were leader of the delegation Ri Ju Yon and all the members of the delegation.

Korean Ambassador to Cambodia Kim Un Hwan was also there.

The delegation had a friendly talk with Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The delegation made a courtesy call on Lon Nol, Premier of the Cabinet of Cambodia, on October 28.

Premier Gives Reception

Lon Nol, Premier of the Cabinet of Cambodia gave a reception at the Royal Palace on the evening of October 27 in honour of the Korean delegation.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon and the members of the delegation, Ambassador Kim Un Hwan and staff members of the Korean Embassy and Korean technicians in Cambodia.

Present there from the Cambodian side were Mau Say, Vice-Premier; Meas Yang, Minister of Agriculture; Hing Kunthel, Minister of Finance; Nhek Phon, Secretary of State for Commerce; Meachi Kon, President of the Royal Corporative; Nguon Chatluri, General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and other functionaries of the Foreign Ministry.

Also on hand were diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Pnom Penh.

Premier Lon Nol and Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon made speeches at the reception.

Welcoming the visit to Cambodia of the Korean government friendship delegation, Premier Lon Nol noted that the relations of friendship between both countries are developing and consolidating successfully on the basis of mutual trust and respect in political, cultural and other spheres.

Our solidarity, he declared, is steadily growing because our two countries cherish the same ideas of opposing every attempt of foreign rulers and respecting independence.

He went on:

The peoples of both countries are keenly aware of the danger that might be caused by the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. We have completely identical views on how to end the hostilities there.

Referring to the construction in our country, Premier Lon Nol said that the Cambodian people admire the achievements the Korean people have made under the energetic leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in some ten years.

Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon said that the state visit to Cambodia of President Choi Yong Kun and the visit to Korea of Prince Norodom Sihanouk were historic events in the development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cambodia.

The Royal Government and people of Cambodia were giving active support to the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. army out of South Korea and attaining the independent peaceful unification of the country, said Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon. And then he stressed that this immensely encouraged the Korean people.

The Cambodian people who won independence after a protracted struggle against the foreign aggressors, the leader of the Korean delegation remarked, have, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, achieved great success in their endeavours to safeguard national independence against the incessant destructive and subversive activities of aggressive schemes of the imperialists and their stooges and to build a strong, prosperous and independent state.

The Korean people, he said, heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the Cambodian people in their struggle for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty from the encroachment of the imperialists and for building a new country and wish them more brilliant successes in the future.

The Cambodian people resolutely denounce the aggressive provocations of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Vietnam and Thailand against Cambodia and fully support the just struggle of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia, he stressed.

The reception was followed by an art performance.

The Burmese guests visiting the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement On "Manila Conference"

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on October 26 a statement censuring the "Manila Conference."

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists, together with their satellite countries and puppets in Asia and Oceania, held the so-called Manila Summit Conference of the countries participating in the war of aggression against Vietnam in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, on October 24 and 25.

At the "Conference," they examined the critical military and political situation in Vietnam and discussed a number of aggressive plans such as the "peaceful settlement" of the war in Vietnam, "guarantees for regional security" and "international cooperation."

The "Conference" was an attempt of the U.S. imperialists to recover from their defeats in further escalating the Vietnam war on a large designed to cover up their criminal machinations under the veil of "peace."

At present, the U.S. imperialists are suffering from serious political and military setbacks in the Vietnam war and slipping into an unextricable pit. They are trying to extricate themselves from their ignominious defeats in Vietnam by means of new manoeuvres for war escalation.

The U.S. imperialists have already hurled 330,000 troops and tens of thousands of troops of their satellite countries and puppets into South Vietnam, and are scheming to intensify the best-armed-and-equipped-early operations" by reinforcing their troops up to 500,000 or above in the future.

At the same time, they are stepping up barbarous bombing of peaceful residential quarters in towns and villages, and public and cultural facilities such as schools, hospitals and reservoirs in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and extending it even to the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

This shows that their "war escalation" manoeuvres in Vietnam have reached a new, crucial stage.

The so-called "Manila Conference" convened by the U.S. imperialists was an extension of the notorious "Honolulu Conference" held to expand the Vietnam war on a full scale and of the "Seoul Ministerial Meeting" which was designed to frame up an all-inclusive "anti-communist military alliance" by whipping together their puppets in the Asian and Pacific regions.

In the "Manila Conference" the U.S. imperialists tried to hatch a scheme to recover from their defeats in the "dry season offensive" and the "rainy season offensive" which were undertaken in line with the decision of the 2nd Tashkent Conference and to further expand the Vietnam war, force their satellite countries, and puppets to supply more mercenary troops for the Vietnam war and to boost their low morale.

At this "Conference," too, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets tried to cover up their aggressive nature, clamouring about the "peaceful settlement" of the Vietnam question.

But it is a hackneyed method of the U.S. imperialists to raise the smokescreen of "peace" before escalating the war.

With no wily tricks, however, can the U.S. imperialists cover up the aggressive nature of the "Conference."

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the expansion of the war in Vietnam and their policy of aggression in Asia are inviting the powerful protest and denunciation of the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people the world over.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people strongly condemn the aggressive "Manila Conference" and will wage a resolute struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

If the U.S. imperialists doggedly escalate the war of aggression in defiance of the repeated warnings and strong denunciation of the Vietnamese people and the anti-imperialist people of the world, it will only hasten their doom.

The nation-wide war of resistance the Vietnamese people are now waging against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation is a just struggle for freedom and independence and a sacred struggle for defending the socialist camp, upholding the national-liberation revolution and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

The countries of the socialist camp and the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world should pool their strength and do everything in their power to deal collective counter-blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and assisting the fighting Vietnamese people.

The Korean people will render assistance of every possible type to the Vietnamese people till they completely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are fully prepared to send volunteers at any time when the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam requests.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw all their aggressor army and troops of their satellite countries and puppets and all murderous weapons from South Vietnam without delay.

The Vietnam question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves on the basis of the four-point demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

This is the only solution to the Vietnam question.

The heroic Vietnamese people will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from Vietnam and win the final victory.

KOREAN GOV'T AND YOUTH DEL. ARRIVE IN ALGIERS

A Korean government delegation led by Kim Byong Ik, First Vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission, arrived in Algiers on October 28 to attend the functions in honour of the 12th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution at the invitation of the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The delegation was met at the airport by the Minister of Tourism and the Director of the Protocol of the Foreign Ministry of Algeria and other personalities concerned.

Present at the airport were Kim Hyong Ryul, Korean Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, staff members of the Korean Embassy and other Korean diplomatic envoys in Algiers.

And that day a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea also arrived in Algiers to take part in the same functions at the invitation of the youth organization of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

Letter to N.N.S.C.

Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, on October 25, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the illegal introduction of various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea by the U.S. side.

According to a news dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul, on October 17, 1966, the U.N. Command side transferred the newly introduced large transport "C-54s" to the South Korean army, the letter pointed out.

Prior to this, the letter continued, a dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul reported on September 17 the announcement of Kim Yong Gwan, chief of naval operations of South Korea, that up-to-date naval craft such as anti-submarines, mine-sweepers, high-speed boats, high-speed transports, and anti-submarine devices would be shipped into South Korea in the future.

And, according to a dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin from Seoul dated October 12, South Korean National Defence Minister Kim Song Un made it public that new-type weapons worth 20 million dollars would be introduced into South Korea within this year and said that up-to-date weapons such as helicopters, high-speed boats, and new-type radars would be supplied by the United States. Such arms reinforcement continuously effected by the U.N. Command side is a wanton violation of the Preamble of the Korean Armistice Agreement whose object it is to ensure a complete cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea and of Sub-Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into Korea of any reinforcing combat equipment, and constitutes a criminal act of endangering the foundation of the Korean Armistice and seriously threatening security in Korea and the Far East.

Recently, the letter went on, the U.N. Command side, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, has been engrossed in such reckless provocations as to attack and abduct our fishermen engaged in fishing operations by mobilizing its naval craft, to commit assault by dispatching its armed bandits in the Demilitarized Zone, and to perpetrate firings with various arms including heavy machine guns and gun firings with even tanks mobilized, while keeping on illegal introduction of new-type combat equipment into South Korea.

These facts prove that the U.N. Command side has been more frenziedly attempting to further intensify the tension in Korea and more actively step up preparations for unleashing another war.

In order to ensure the strict enforcement of the Korean Armistice Agreement and preserve peace in Korea and the Far East, the criminal arms reinforcement and preparations for unleashing a new war on the part of the U.N. Command side should be stopped at once, the letter stressed.

It said in conclusion:

I hope that the N.N.S.C. with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, will direct its serious attention to the aforesaid violations of the Armistice Agreement on the part of the U.N. Command side which has been continuously introducing, and scheming to introduce, various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea, take necessary measures and inform us of the result.

Johnson and Manila Conference

In the United States there is much talk about "dove" and "hawk" as regards the Vietnam war policy. In this is substantially reflected the double-sided policy the U.S. ruling circles are following—to be more exact—are compelled to follow with regard to the aggression in Vietnam.

In calling the recent Manila Conference, Johnson was motivated to make it an occasion for carrying out this double-sided policy.

Originally, these "two sides" are not equal in their relative importance. They are different from each other qualitatively and quantitatively. The call for peace is out and out spurious and war is what they are really after.

Johnson has taken much pains to make the false appear to be the real. But each time he has failed in face of the stark facts. The recent Manila Conference is a case in point.

The "heads of state" joining in the septenary chorus led by Johnson stressed in no small measure the desire for peace and issued a "declaration" bearing the label of "peace and progress."

This talk about peace was, in the final analysis, an empty one which, in essence, sought to justify the permanent occupation of South Vietnam, with a hollow expression that they would not stay in Vietnam forever.

The "declaration on peace and progress" was an incongruous, shameless and impudent camouflage. It only reminded one of the boss of heavily-armed bandits carrying a cheap amulet on a flap of his coat.

It is natural that among those who have been drawn to some extent into the Johnson clique's peace farce should arise the voice that there was nothing new about the Manila Conference and there was nothing conducive to peace in Vietnam.

From these facts one can draw two conclusions. One is that the true colours of Johnson's peace farce have been exposed so clearly that it no longer appeals to any body. The other is that the situation evolving around the Vietnam war does not accord Johnson room for action designed to play any trick. At any rate, it indicated the aggravating predicament of U.S. imperialism with regard to the Vietnam war.

The main item on the agenda and the main issue discussed at the Manila Conference was the re-examination of the Vietnam war situation and the intensification of the preparedness for the escalation of the war. The other issues were subordinated to the main issue. This was also officially pronounced by Johnson and his aides.

The foremost attention was paid to inducing America's stooges and satellites in the Asian and Pacific regions to make greater "contributions" to the Vietnam war. In a word, Johnson's main objective was to procure more cannon fodder.

Westmoreland, who was reported to have explained the Vietnam war situation at the conference, was outspoken in stressing the need of hurling more troops. Though the U.S. news agencies kept silence, informed sources close to the Philippine government disclosed that at the conference Johnson personally called for the dispatch of more troops to Vietnam.

A most distinct move after the conference is that the participating nations are busy going ahead with the steps to send additional troops.

When the conference was still in progress, U.S. new agencies quoted some American official sources as saying: "The United States will in a few months' time send big reinforcements to South Vietnam." And it was announced that Australia would within six months send additional troops of two battalions to South Vietnam. Thailand is reportedly planning dispatch of additional troops. And the Philippines, news reports say, will be willing to make to dispatch reinforcements.

The South Korean puppets are openly declaring that the main issues Johnson will discuss when he comes to Seoul concern the dispatch of additional troops to South Vetnam and the intensification of the war preparations in South Korea. All this is the outcome of the Manila Conference.

The comment by an official spokesman of the Seoul regime helps us in some measure to grasp the real aspects of the Manila Conference. He boastfully said that the conference had succeeded in getting the participating nations to confirm jointly the programme of seeking peace, as the means of the settlement of the Vietnam question, by resorting to "strength" and that the "hawk's tough line" "for "increasing military pressure rather than proposing negotiations" was prevalent.

The Seoul puppets are always rasher than their patrons and they have the habit of speaking frankly.

What should be mentioned here is that the U.S. reptile press, seizing upon the fact that that the recent Manila Conference wound up as an undeniable war conference, attempts to describe that Johnson, had no recourse but to incline to the "hawk" because its insistence was strong among the participating nations. Here is manifested the usual craftiness of the Johnson clique.

It was Johnson that lorded it over the conference, that assigned to the participants the tasks of making speeches and propositions, Johnson was not induced to tail, but steered the conference.

That the conference wound up as a war conference only signifies that Johnson's plan has been fulfilled.

Nevertheless, Johnson tries to paint this otherwise, in the hope of encouraging America's reckless puppets to supply more cannon fodder and giving a milder impression of his image—the image of the man responsible for the escalation of the war of aggression. But this trick won't help him to delude others.

Johnson boasts that one of the biggest successes made by the recent Manila Conference is the "intensification of the spirit of alliance in the Pacific region." He even tries hard to pin on it a label of the approach of a "new era in Asia" for advertisement. He has a definite reason to give specified definitions of "from independence to mutual reliance" and "from nationalism to collectivism" to the "new era" and "spirit of alliance." Johnson's intention is evident. In a word, it is to form and expand a bloc of the puppet states which will obey and serve the United States in carrying out its policies of aggression and war in Asia. In other words, Johnson has in view America's domination of Asia, the strangulation of genuine independence and nationalism of many countries in Asia, and the conversion of Asian countries into suppliers of mercenary troops to the United States and into the dominions which meekly tolerate its unlimited plunder and exploitation.

Johnson seeks to continue the aggressive war in Vietnam and use the co-operation of a few puppet states in carrying on the Vietnam war as an example and prototype of co-operation.

But this is nothing but the manifestation of Johnson's unfeasible wild ambitions.

The United States summoned six nations to the Manila Conference. And the six, as Fulbright said, were Johnson's "four boys." The gesture of Johnson talking aloud about the approach of a "new era" was so comic that publications of Western countries that are not on so bad terms with Johnson even jeer at him unreservedly.

The Manila Conference was a war conference.

It has shown once again to the whole world that Johnson and his clique are engrossed only in the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam and the expansion of the aggression against other Asian countries.

The Manila Conference has also brought into relief once again that for the Vietnam war and the aggression in Asia Johnson and his kind are totally isolated from the people.

The world's people, along with the American people who will soon hold off-year elections, have seen this clearly. They will draw a due conclusion and take a necessary action.

Choi Si Hwan

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Japan's "Third Defence Build-up Plan"

According to foreign news dispatches, Eikichi Kambayashiyama, Director of the Japanese Defence Agency, and other top-ranking military officials visited Washington recently. They had talks with the officials of the U.S. Defence, State and Treasury Departments and discussed Japan's "third defence build-up plan," the reports said.

The "third defence build-up plan" is aimed at completing the reconstruction of Japan's militarist forces at an early date and at stepping up overseas military aggression by taking advantage of the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia.

The plan provides for the formation of three battalions of Nike-Hercules adapted for nuclear warheads and equipping the existing two Nike-Ajax battalions with Nike-Hercules. By the end of 1971 Japan will have 30 Nike-Hercules missiles. The plan also envisages an increase of low-altitude surface-to-air missile Hawk battalions from the present two to six and to form two R-30 rocket battalions.

The Japanese militarists scheme to form a special air transport unit with 30 "Bartle 107" helicopters and 1,800 personnel, patterned after the U.S. first air mobile division in South Vietnam.

It is also planned to increase the number of 61-type tanks from 100 at present to 460 and that of armoured vehicles markedly.

To convert Japan into an arsenal for their own and U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression, the Japanese militarists intend to boost the proportion of home-made weapons from the present 20 per cent to 80 per cent during the plan period.

In order to build up huge armed forces they are reorganising some 300,000 discharged men of the "Self-Defence Forces" and taking steps for recruiting 90,000 youths at a time.

The appropriations for the "third defence build-up plan" hit the high of 2,700,000 million yen, or 2.5 times the allocation for the second plan.

As is known, Japan is banned from having its own armed force by international commitments and her own constitution after World War II.

Nevertheless, the Japanese militarists are now stretching their hands even for nuclear weapons. Their aim is to set on Asian aggression in real earnest to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." They seek, as a first step, to reinforce their combat forces in a short time.

Hong Rae Hul

Israel to Deliver a Cargo-boat to South Korea

According to a news report from Jerusalem the Israeli government on October 23 decided to build a 13,000-ton cargo-boat for South Korea.

The shipbuilding project is said to be undertaken by the E.S.T. Shipping Company of Israel.

As already reported in April last the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea and the Israeli Zionists formed the "South Korean-Israeli Association" on the plea of "promoting friendship." They have been in closer collaborations not only militarily and politically but economically as well through the frequent visits of personalities concerned.

TELEGRAM FROM SOMALIA

Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 20 a message of thanks from Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Somalia, who visited our country some time ago.

TELEGRAM FROM CUBA

The Cuban Committee for Peace among Nations and National Sovereignty sent a message to the Korean National Peace Committee, in which it condemned the recent grave provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

Algerian Revolution Forges Ahead

It was towards the end of October 1964 that our trade union delegation arrived in Algiers to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

The occasion marking the 10th anniversary of the start of the Algerian people's armed struggle against French imperialism on November 1, 1954 was one of the grand celebrations ever held in that country since its independence.

Torchlights and salvos that adorned the night sky on the eve of the holiday, the mammoth demonstration and military parade along the national army street in Algiers on November 1 and various other functions were illustrative of the revolutionary zeal of the Algerian people.

These functions also demonstrated the pride of the Algerian people engaged in building a national economy after breaking off the chains of the imperialist colonial rule as well as their iron determination to fight against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

"Fighting fraternal nations, we are with you!"

Streamers carrying holiday slogans were put up along the streets of the capital. They manifested the Algerian people's solidarity with all nations aspiring to peace, progress and socialism.

We spent the holiday in Algiers and the next day visited the city of Constantine.

A city perched on a rocky basis like a fortress, it was called "Shirda" in ancient times. It is a beautiful city and still retains the remains of those days.

In its vicinity lies Kabila, the midus of the armed struggle that started in 1954. Mountainous areas are dotted with old battlesites where Algerian patriots waged bloody fights against the colonist rulers.

Visiting those old places, we paid homage to those Algerian patriots who fought shedding blood for the independence of their country and the happiness of their people.

In Constantine we had an opportunity to meet Mouloudi Oumejan who was then the secretary of a regional committee of the General Union of Algerian Workers. He had visited Korea in the summer of 1964 to attend the celebrations of the August 15 liberation anniversary. So he received us heartily as old friends and afforded us every possible hospitality.

Our Algerian friends praised the Korean people's successes, condemned the American imperialists occupying South Korea and gave words of encouragement to our people fighting for the country's unification.

I am pleased with the fact that the Korean and Algerian peoples are supporting and co-operating with each other and their relations are steadily developing on the basis of friendship and mutual benefits.

I wholeheartedly congratulate my dear Algerian friends on their great successes in the endeavours for consolidating their national independence and building a national economy.

The Government of Algeria is directing great attention to the development of agriculture, an important branch in the national economy of their country.

Co-operatives have been organized with the former anti-French fighters and their level of management has been constantly raised.

At the same time, the Government has taken measures to develop agriculture on a scientific basis and elevate its technical level.

These measures taken in the agricultural field are bearing valuable fruits.

I am happy, too, to hear about the industrial development in Algeria.

I have learned with pleasure the news that the first state-run pipe-line in Algeria was built some time ago, many new factories and other enterprises are under construction and light industry enterprises such as textile, leather and sugar factories have gone into operation.

The Algerian people have gained good results in their efforts for developing the state sector in industry, modernizing the old enterprises and steadily industrializing the country.

The policies of the Algerian Government "which have defined the economic tasks on a scientific basis and have taken into account the practical possibilities of the country". (Houari Boumedienne) are being successfully carried on in all fields of the economy.

On the international scene, Algeria is making contributions to peace and progress of mankind.

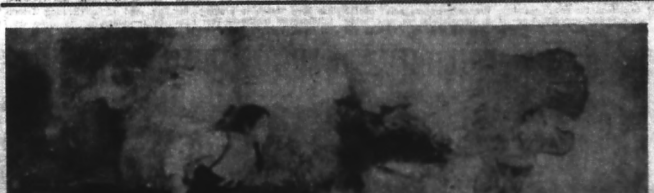
The Algerian Government is opposing imperialism and colonialism and expressing firm solidarity with the peoples who are fighting for freedom, independence and peace.

The people of Algeria are resolutely condemning the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention in Vietnam and supporting her fighting people.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Algeria are developing and being consolidated with each passing day.

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, I extend warm militant greetings to the Algerian people.

Kim Yong Gon



Korean painting "Women of the Namgang Village," one of the highlights at the 9th National Art Exhibition which opened in Pyongyang of late — By Kim Ui Gwan

A Fact Calling for Extensive Reaffirmation

— Impression of the Panmunjom Meeting —

Udai Fujishima, Japanese Journalist

(Continued from our previous issue)

Another method of "settling the Asian questions by the Asians themselves" is Japan's "economic co-operation with South Korea." The "economic co-operation" plays a big role in maintaining the colonial, fascist rule in South Korea and dispatching the South Korean troops to South Vietnam. This trend has become pronounced since the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." This trend will grow and finally bring to full light the true features of the "co-operation" between those who grow fat on the blood of their victims.

It seems that the international conditions tending to the unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves are developing, with the Vietnam war as an important pivot. Thus is a new change ever to take place in the past 13 years.

My visit to Panmunjom made me feel unusually strongly that this has already become a question requiring an extensive and profound understanding internationally.

Factory workers in North Korea have registered the patriotic martyrs in South Korea and South Vietnam as members of their workteams and have been developing a movement for fulfilling their quotas.

In a very arduous struggle against the colonial, fascist rule in South Korea, the "opposition to the dispatch of South Korea's troops to South Vietnam" is put up as the first and foremost slogan of all the democratic forces there.

Many democratic personalities have been put in jail since the military coup in 1961 and recently one suppression after another has been reported in South Korea. This notwithstanding, public opinion in South Korea openly rejects "North-South general elections under U.N. supervision" and demands the unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves.

South Korean workers hired at American army organizations are striking, chanting the slogan: "We won't be fooled by Americans any longer."

Thus, the subjective stand is being steadily created among the Koreans themselves in the respective different conditions of the North and the South.

French President de Gaulle, addressing the welcome meeting

in Pnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, last September 1, said that the precondition for the settlement of the Vietnam question is for the U.S. forces to fix the definite date of their withdrawal from Vietnam.

Foreseeing the defeat of the United States, France made a strongest demand ever made on the United States and thus has taken an advantageous step towards securing a say in the future.

But it must be reminded here that 13 years ago the Korean Armistice Agreement provided in clear-cut terms for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from North and South Korea. The United States itself signed the Armistice Agreement in the name of the "U.N. Commander" as a party to it. But the Agreement has been carried out in North Korea alone. In South Korea it has not been put into force and, worse still, new-type weapons have continuously been introduced in violation of it. I learned at Panmunjom that this has always been on the agenda of the meetings of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission since the beginning of this year.

The time is ripe for an extensive re-affirmation internationally of the fact that the American forces are in such a sorry plight as will impel them to leave Vietnam and that, at the same time, they are under an obligation to get out of South Korea.

With the approach of the 21st Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on July 21 demanding once again that the United Nations stop taking up the "Korean question," withdraw the "U.N. forces" (American forces) from South Korea and dissolve the "UNCURK." But one must not take it from its wording alone to be the same as the previous ones. The memorandum makes special mention of the convocation of a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations in both parts of Korea or other forms of North-South Korea joint conference free from all outside interference. And lastly it made a statement that attracts our attention. It says: "We consider that a conference of nations concerned about the Korean question may be called for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

Peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves is, by its nature, an internal affair of the Korean people themselves. But it is a duty of the peace-loving people of all countries opposing imperialism and its policies of aggression to strive for the creation of international conditions for Korea's unification.

(The end)

POSITIVE MEASURE

AS is generally known, our country has been carrying out the Seven-Year Plan since 1961.

The Plan is one drawn up on the basis of the achievements scored in laying the foundations for the socialist industrialization and carrying out the first-stage task of the technical reconstruction of the national economy through the fulfilment of the post-war Three-Year Plan and the ensuing Five-Year Plan. This plan is aimed, therefore, at laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and at rapidly improving the people's living conditions by realizing socialist industrialization and technical revolution in conformity to the country's actual conditions.

When this plan is fulfilled, our country will gradually turn from the industrial-agricultural state into an industrial one.

The Korean people have scored no small achievements in the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan.

RESULTS ATTAINED

Over the past five years, the annual rate of growth of industrial production reached 14.3 per cent on an average.

During the same period the output of machine-building industry grew 2.7 times and that of textile industry 2 times. Industrial output in 1965 was 1.95 times as great as in 1960.

For such a rapid growth, it was necessary actively to carry out large-scale projects for industrialization and technical revolution.

In the five years from 1961 to 1965, as many as 300 large industrial enterprises and workshops equipped with modern techniques including the Kanggye Youth Power Plant, the No. 7 electric hearth and the drawn-pipe factory of the Kangson Steel Plant, were built. Besides, 2,300 medium and small factories, workshops and branch workshops were put into operation. The might and independency of our industry were further strengthened.

A great success was also scored in the implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" formulated by Premier Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the active acceleration of technical revolution in the countryside, the area of paddy fields increased considerably, the area of fields worked by machines doubled, electricity was supplied to 96 per cent of the entire farm villages and 81.3 per cent of the farm households and the amount of chemical fertilizer applied increased 1.8 times and the supply of agricultural chemicals 1.7 times.

Though our agricultural production suffered from severe natural calamities in recent years the grain yield in 1965 was 19 per cent larger than in 1960, of which rice production grew by 37 per cent.

With the growth of production, the national income grew 1.6 times between 1960 and 1965.

All this shows that our national economy is making not freakish but steady progress.

This is a brilliant result of our state policy of properly combining economic construction with defence building and of building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN PARALLEL WITH DEFENCE BUILDING

The recent Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Pyongyang discussed the immediate tasks of socialist economic construction together with other items on the agenda.

In view of the prevailing situation, the Conference noted in detail measures for carrying out the current Seven-Year Plan linking it up with the tasks arising in the political, economic and military spheres.

It was decided at the Conference to effect reorganization of the work of socialist construction as a whole so as to meet the obtaining situation, especially to carry out economic construction in parallel with defence building in order to strengthen the defence power to counter the enemy's aggressive moves.

Economic construction in parallel with defence building represents a strategic line that has been pursued in our country in recent years.

For our country whose people took power into their own hands after their liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and where the people went through a war, it was impossible to steadily improve people's well-being and develop itself into a mighty and prosperous state without advancing the economy. Measures have been taken, therefore, to accelerate economic construction powerfully. And, at the same time, deep attention has been devoted to increasing the defence potential in order to defend the country and the people against imperialist aggression.

Because of the territorial division, we have been standing face to face with the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists who have been occupying South Korea since 1945 in place of the ousted Japanese imperialists, and their stooges have steadily been reinforcing armed forces, watching for a chance to attack North Korea. It has been, therefore, of particular importance for us to strengthen the defence power.

In the light of this, we have correctly combined economic construction with defence building.

Premier Kim Il Sung noted in this regard at the recent Party Conference:

"How to combine economic construction with the upbuilding of national defence poses as one of the fundamental questions on which depends the future of the building of socialism and communism.

"It is wrong to neglect normal economic construction while putting stress only on defence building under the pretext that a war will reduce everything to ashes once it breaks out. So is it to fail to fully strengthen defence potential while putting stress only on economic construction, affected by a peaceful mood."

Our country has consistently adhered to the state's strategic lines, overcoming all possible deviations.

Under the condition in which the American imperialists further stepped up their aggressive manoeuvres of late, our country could not but strengthen its defence capacity.

The Workers' Party of Korea, at its Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee in 1962, set forth the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence building and took a series of important measures for strengthening the country's defence potential.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE SITUATION

Since then our country has paid more attention to defence building than envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan and started reorganizing economic construction in conformity with the requirements of the situation.

This measure served further to strengthen the defence capacity, thus ensuring the reliable defence of the country's security.

The aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists are now being stepped up day by day and the situation is growing tenser. The U.S. imperialists embarked on the expansion of the war of aggression in Vietnam step by step and are intensifying their aggressive machinations in all parts of Asia.

In Korea they have been making preparations for a new war, continuously bringing various kinds of new-type weapons into South Korea. All this made it necessary to carry out the line of combining economic construction with defence building continuously and thoroughly.

All the measures that have been taken in recent years and will be taken in future as well called for, and will call for, lots of additional manpower and materials, and this inevitably has affected, and will affect, the development of the national economy.

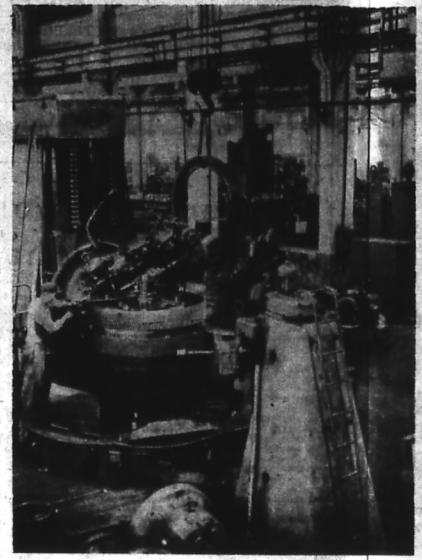
In this connection a decision has been taken to prolong the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for three years.

This step is a positive one necessitated by the changed situation and is a correct one in full accord with the fundamental interests of the revolution and construction in our country.

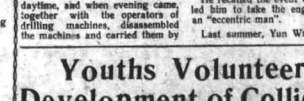
It is only when we make our defence capacity impregnable and maintain combat readiness that we can prevent the war and even if the enemy ignite the war we can halt aggression and defend the country and the people. Moreover, we can expedite socialist construction on a stable and solid basis.

Besides, the Conference discussed the problems of making effective use of the economic foundations already laid, of raising the quality of the products in all domains, of pushing ahead with construction projects for expanded reproduction while further improving the people's livelihood, of developing science and technology, and of accelerating technical revolution.

Kim Yong Jae

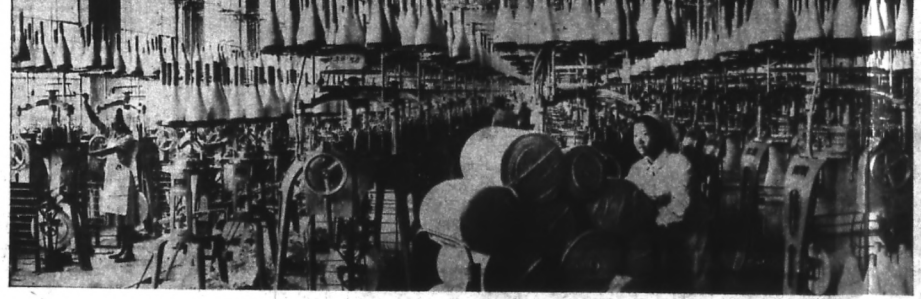


The Ryongsong Machine-building Plant mass-producing various kinds of machines



The Tangso Knitwear Factory

Photo by Pak Tok Song



Trail-blazers

Dewy paths, snow-covered mountains, cliffs and thorn thickets—these the trail-blazers have to negotiate.

Geological prospectors in Unryul on the west coast of central Korea are fulfilling with credit their honourable duty as the pioneer-explorer for the mining industry, the first process of industry.

Following in their wake are opened treasure houses which have long remained hidden underground.

Stage of Action for Youth

Dark clouds over mountains spread all over the sky abruptly and before long rain began to fall.

Members of the Hwang Byong Gil surveying squad of the prospecting platoon were engrossed in the study of the surface of the ground, encouraged by the increasing thick red lines on the geological map.

"Squad leader, the rain doesn't seem to stop soon. Wouldn't you mind taking shelter from it in tents?" Yun Wung Byok, leader of the prospecting platoon who had worked in the physical prospecting squad for long, said to the squad leader Hwang Byong Gil.

But Hwang Byong Gil, an untiring man, took out a raincoat and put on it, instead of making a reply. Men of his squad Hwang Gum Wol, Pak Gwan Ik and Kim Myong Won followed suit. The squad leader and his men were well aware of how the platoon leader looked when prospecting the present principal pits of the Unryul Mine.

Until 1959 the mine had been known as a futureless mine with sedimentary iron ore deposits of only five million tons near the surface of the ground.

Yun Wung Byok who had just left a geological surveying school at the time, went, along with Jang Yong Il, the present chief-engineer of the geological surveying battalion, and Soh Byong Guk, leader of the geological surveying company, to reed fields on the west coast in order to locate iron ore deposits. They had an ardent wish to meet the ever growing demands of the blast furnaces for iron ore. An aerial magnetic prospecting recorded a magnetic anomalies there. They tramped in the knee-deep mire in hunt of iron ore bodies in the daytime, and when evening came, together with the work of drilling machines, disassembled the machines and carried them by moonlight. After months of painstaking efforts they discovered iron ore deposits of tens of millions of tons near the surface of the ground. A youth pit was opened early next year.

The rain became heavier during the night, but subsided a little at dawn.

Engineer Yun Wung Byok went to Hwang Byong Gil's tent to enlist their help in securing the outcrops against the rain-water in the ravine where they conducted surveying on the previous day. No one, however, was to be found in the tent. He hurried to the ravine, accompanied by Kim Myong Won who had been sleeping with him.

The ravine was resounding with singing:

We're proud prospectors visiting one mountain after another,
They're the stage of action for us young prospectors.

Hwang Byong Gil and his men were working to prevent a torrent from washing away the outcrops. Loss of the outcrops would mean delaying the surveying of the surface of the ground.

Platoon leader Yun Wung Byok was happy to see them, all young people with a few years of surveying experience, doing voluntary job, and joined them.

True Taste of Science

"Platoon leader, this is a fossil, isn't it?" Technician Hwang Byong Gil, surveying a section of the coast, called out to Yun Wung Byok one day when the mountains were donning autumnal tints.

"Let me see! Yes, that's a fossil of trilobita I've been looking for."

Engineer Yun was very glad. He had been working on a thesis refuting the existing unreasonable definitions on the confines of the lower Cambrian and the Torridonian in the order of the strata of this area.

The fossil would serve as a valuable material verifying his assertion.

Looking at the platoon leader in a flush of happiness over the discovery of the fossil Hwang Byong Gil was convinced that he was wrong to take engineer Yun for an "eccentric man."

He recalled the event which had led him to take the engineer for an "eccentric man".

Last summer, Yun Wung Byok was approached by an old scientist with an offer to come to his laboratory for joint work.

But he flatly refused the offer, saying he preferred to the "laboratory without walls."

It was not strange that Hwang Byong Gil should think that way. When leaving a geological surveying school, he wanted to go to a research institute or enter the geological department of a college before joining a geological prospecting team.

The discovery of the fossil, which one can hardly obtain in one remains in the laboratory, showed Hwang Byong Gil that working in the prospecting team he could find not only treasures but also many interesting themes for research.

Some time later, when the prospecting team was to recommend a few of its members to go to college, Hwang Byong Gil refused. His determination was to follow the example of his platoon leader who had become an engineer by studying while working and conduct research work while working.

He has for some time now been carefully studying the characteristics of the tectonic movement of this area on the advice of engineer Yun.

His study and the platoon leader's observations over a number of years are sure to enable him to put forward an initial argument about the subject. He appreciates the true taste of science in the course of collecting materials while conducting geological prospecting and analysing them with the help of his platoon leader. He thinks his place of work is a school for him.

Key to Underground Treasure House

Geological prospectors, people say, must have persistent and unflagging mettle. That this is true is illustrated by the Yun Wung Byok prospecting platoon where all of the members, except two, are engineers and technicians. Most of them have passed the examinations for the licenses of engineer and technician through self-study at their workplace.

Prospecting battalion commander Kim Gwang Hae led his men to display the persistent mettle in work.

Last winter it was very cold and fierce snowstorms raged. And in summer it rained frequently. But the force of nature could not hamper the prospectors. The prospecting platoon discovered deposits of hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore and the surveying platoon located deposits of tens of millions of tons of iron ore in the detailed surveying in the area around the mine.

Chollima (winged horse) geological surveying team members in Songhung
Photo by Kim Jong Dok

Speaking of the prospectors' persistent efforts, the commander said: "In our country, it has been established that more than 300 kinds of minerals are hidden underground and 200 of them are useful ones. But we've to discover the deposits first. In a word, the key to underground treasure houses is in the hands of the prospectors."

It may well be said that geological prospecting is the first process in the construction of an independent national economy. Iron ore comes following in the footsteps of prospectors and then is sent to feed blast furnaces at Hwanghae and other iron and steel works. To give priority to geological prospecting, the State has introduced achievements of modern sciences and technology and latest instruments in prospecting. And it shows great concern for the prospectors.

A few years ago, when it was established finally that the mineral deposits in the Unryul area are not sedimentary rocks but metamorphosed primary deposits, the State drew up a plan to make the Unryul Mine the second Musan Mine on the west coast. The Musan Mine is a big mine with iron ore deposits of over one billion tons and it feeds the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

The prospectors in Unryul along with the mine's management are striving to translate the plan into reality.

Son Ryong Sik

Youths Volunteer Development of Colliery

Members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and other youths have come out with another patriotic initiative. They have volunteered the development of the Yonghung Youth Colliery in response to the call for stepping up the development of collieries. At present, to give precedence to the extractive industry has been defined as one of the major tasks in the nation's industry.

A few days ago, at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and other young people resolved at a meeting to volunteer the development of the colliery.

This is not the first time the young people have expressed their resolve to volunteer big projects. Similar meetings took place when the youths volunteered construction of the Kanggye Youth Power Station, Pyongnam Youth Coal Field, Rotan Youth Timber Station, big chemical plants, power stations and the conversion of railways to electric traction.

Addressing the meeting, the volunteers said that they were excited when they visualized the coal from the mine, developed by them, being shipped, in the freight cars pulled by the electric locomotives from their plant, to factories for use in smelting iron and building machines and thus making contributions to increasing the nation's economic might and defence potential.

They unanimously said they would give full play to their revolutionary mettle, creative energy and talent in the development of the Yonghung Youth Colliery.

Young colliers

Sports in Brief

Football

A football match between the Pyongyang team and Hungary's second national combined team took place at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang on the afternoon of October 30.

At 3 p.m. the match started with the kick-off by the host team. The chief referee was Ri Dong Won, the international referee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The match was very fierce from the very beginning.

The first half ended 1 to 1.

In the second half both teams scored a goal each and the match ended in a draw 2 to 2.

The match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Hungarian boys won a friendship match with the host Amrok-gang team on the afternoon of October 28 by the score of 3:0.

Football match between the teams of Korea and Hungary

Volleyball and Basketball

Men's and women's volleyball and women's basketball championships in honour of the Physical Culture Day closed.

In the men's volleyball championship, the final was played between the February 8th and Amrok-gang teams, each with a record of good performances in the league matches. The February 8th won the first set 15:9 but lost the second set 13:15. It again got the upper hand in the third and fourth sets, and carried off the championship.

The Locomotive team was placed second in the women's volleyball championship when it beat the Sentinel team 3:1. Women's volleyball championship went to the February 8th team which won all of the games.

Winner of the women's basketball championship was decided when the February 8th defeated the Amrok-gang team 86:55.

Korean Soccer Strikes a Blow for African and Asian Countries

The success of the Korean soccer team at the Eighth World Football Championships "struck a blow for the African and Asian countries," said an AP report from London.

The Korean football team played a drawn game with the Chilean team, one of the strongest in South America and defeated Italy, one of the fancied teams, thus reaching the quarter-finals.

Introducing comments of the monthly magazine of the English Football Association, the AP report continued:

"Asia has been scantily represented since the tournament was first staged in 1930.

"But this year the North Koreans showed that a team from Asia can be a real threat to the supremacy of Europe and South America.

"They led Portugal 3:0 after the first half-hour. The fact that in the end the honours were with Portugal in no way detracts from the gallant attempt by the Koreans to win everlasting fame for themselves and their country. Their players were wonderful ambassadors for a people little known outside Eastern Asia, and their achievements have awakened a respect for Asian football, non-existent before July.

"An automatic and logical sequel to their success will be a united demand by the African and Asian countries for greater representation in the 1970 final competition in Mexico.

"The Afro-Asian bid for an extra world cup place could lead to a battle inside FIFA (World Soccer Federation) — if the already established European and South American members resist the change," said the same report.

New FILM

JOLLY STAGE

A GIRL is walking up and down the foyer apparently looking for someone. She goes to a detached section and opens the door only to find a lion roaring at her. She falls back and goes to an adjoining section and opens the door. There a bear standing on hind legs comes forward to meet her. She runs away, goes backstage and knocks at the door of a room, where she finds a clown who is making himself up.

"Will you kindly tell me where I can find Comrade Jin Gyu?"

"Who are you? What business do you have to do with him? I'm Jin Gyu!"

The clown takes off his artificial beard and nose.

"Dear me! Here is Comrade Jin Gyu!"

"Comrade Song Suk, this is your old schoolmate and now a clown."

"I've never expected that."

Everywhere one goes in our country where people, like members of the same family, live, work and study in good harmony and enjoy recreation, one hears a merry laughter. This is reflected in art that mirrors the people's life, reflected in a new, comic film **Jolly Stage**, a few scenes of which are introduced above.

This technicolour film, scenario by Kim Se Ryun, direction by Kim Yong, camerawork by Ryom Bok Yong, art direction by Jong Hui Baek and music by Merited Artist Kim Rin Ok, is a new production of the Korean Feature Film Studio. It is now being shown in Pyongyang.

JOLLY CHARACTERS

Leading characters in the film are two pairs of young people — acrobat Jin Gyu and singer Song Suk, a graduate of the conservatoire, and composer Song Pil, elder brother of Song Suk, and acrobat Yong Ja.

One day, Jin Gyu, member of the band of the Acrobatic Theatre, was called upon, quite unexpectedly, to play the part of a man who happened to be sick that day. It was the part of clown.

On the stage, he got bewildered and made an awful mess of it. His acting, however, won appreciation as being a talented player from the clownish point of view. Soon he becomes a reputed clown.

Around this time, Song Suk, who was Jin Gyu's class-mate at middle school, goes to the Acrobatic Theatre, along with her mother and elder brother, a diligent and solemn composer.

In the years since they left school, young people have changed beyond recognition, now each working in his respective line giving full scope to his talent.

Song Suk and her brother Song Pil cannot recognize Jin Gyu appearing on the stage as a clown.

Song Pil, who has so far regarded acrobatics as being humble, is dazzled by its gracefulness and comes to recognize acrobatics as one of the excellent arts. Moreover, captivated by acrobat Myong Ja's performance, he gradually becomes a zealous "supporter of acrobatics."

Misunderstanding and minor disputes develop causing a laughter. The laughter is expressive of the worthwhile life of the acrobats of today in Korea where acrobatics, far from being humble, serves the people, just as other arts do.

SOME MERITS

In the film, actors' words, though there are not much of them, are refined, and many movements take place. The film is overflowing with a merry laughter and carries a great deal of music.

There is no serious conflict between the characters. Yet a number of episodes and effective artistic description help bring into bold relief the personality of the characters and produce a good dramatic effect.

Pak Sung Man

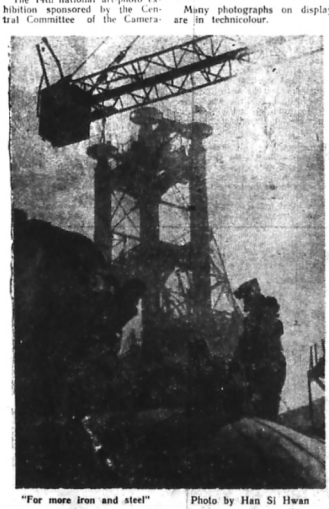
National Art-Photo Exhibition Opens

The 14th national art-photo exhibition sponsored by the Central Committee of the Cameramen's Union opened in Pyongyang recently.

On display are over 100 photographs taken by professional and amateur cameramen.

Particularly, Kim Yong Bom's "We're always ready," Ju Gwon Jong's "Iron melting," Choi Ryong Chol's "Merited fisherman," and Ri Yong Dal's "The countryside in July" attract the visitors for their high ideological and artistic value.

Many photographs on display are in technicolour.



"For more iron and steel" Photo by Han Si Hwan

KOREAN Stamps

Stamp 1: Long Sword Dance (15 *jon*)
The long sword dance is a Korean classical dance. The dance begins with the scene of a woman making a vow to smash the enemy before her departure for the front and shows her triumphal return from the front.

Stamp 2: Gumbara (Cymbals) Dance (40 *jon*)
The dance is performed with cymbal-like percussion instruments, which are beat together as the dancers move about.
It was originally played on festive occasions, and later adopted by the farmers for performance in celebration of a bumper harvest, too. Lively and graceful movements are a basic element of this dance.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Price 10 *jon* No. 13614
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted.